

THE DAILY BEE.

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There is no excuse for a failure to get the Bee on the train. All newspapers have been notified to carry a full supply. Travelers who want the Bee and can't get it on trains have been notified to get it at the depot. To many this anniversary will summon such memories and reflections. But it is not right to regard Thanksgiving day to give it a narrow and personal application. Not individual, but the general welfare, is what this day has to do with. In its broad and true sense it calls upon us to be thankful for the peace, prosperity and progress of a nation, and this all may do with whom selfishness is not as supreme. The man who disdainfully asks on this day, because he may have failed in some of his enterprises, "What have I to be thankful for?" is too much absorbed in self to be a good friend or a good citizen. To such a man the privileges of freedom are nothing, the advance of popular enlightenment and the growth of all the agencies of moral and social improvement do not concern him, the progress of his country in all the conditions of greatness is not a matter of consequence to him. In his all-pervading selfishness there is no place for patriotism or for interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. There is none so poor or so unfortunate in his personal affairs that he may not, if he be able to rise above self, find in the fact that he is a citizen of the great republic, and in the greatness and glory of his country, much to be thankful for. And this is the proper view to take of the meaning of Thanksgiving day. Any other must narrow and dwarf its significance and purpose.

SIX NEW SENATORS.

The states of North and South Dakota and Washington have been particularly fortunate in the selection of their first representatives in the upper house of congress. The six new senators are men of more than average ability, thoroughly conversant with the wants of their respective states, and actively identified with the development and prosperity of the west.

Senator Moody and Pettigrew of South Dakota need no introduction to the people of this section. Their history is inseparable from that of Dakota. To them is largely due the prominence given the productive wealth of the then territory, which stimulated immigration and populated its rich uplands and valleys and mineral hills with half a million industrious people.

North Dakota's new senators are men of equal prominence, energy and ability. Ex-Governor Gilbert Pierce well deserved the honor of a unanimous election to the senate. Though comparatively a new comer, he signified his advent as governor in 1883 by championing the cause of the producers against the grasping railroad and elevator monopolies which sought to not only rule the government but to strangle competition and rob the farmers of the legitimate fruits of their labor. The second senator chosen is Lyman R. Casey, an active business man and farmer, fifty years of age. A man of high character and culture, and of wide acquaintance throughout the country, he has taken a leading part in furthering the interests of the producers, and for years has been an officer of the Farmers' Alliance. Pierce and Casey are worthy representatives of the brain and brawn of the new state.

Osman C. Squire and John B. Allen will represent Washington in the senate. The former is a resident of Seattle and one of the enterprising, wealthy men of that section. He is the republican of republicans in the state, and to his ability as an orator and manager and long purse is largely due the sweeping victory of the party. His colleague is a resident of Walla Walla, young in years but old in experience.

As delegate from the territory he earned promotion by notable activity in congress in behalf of statehood.

In character, ability and energy, the new senators will make a notable addition to republican strength in the senate. Coming from the people, they embody the progressive spirit of the west, and will prove worthy representatives of the sturdy pioneers whose indomitable perseverance hewed states out of a trackless wilderness.

ELECTIVE POSTMASTERS.
Mr. Rosewater P. Flower of New York states that he will present a bill in congress relating to the selection of postmasters, custom house, officials and internal revenue collectors, and other minor offices of the federal government, to the people of the vicinage wherein their duties are performed. He thinks congress should provide for the election of these officers at stated periods of four years, so as to insure rotation in office, and the only responsibility left to the executive should be in the power to remove for cause, and in such cases a new election could provide for the successor of the officer so removed.

The constitution of the United States provides that the president shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to nominate and appoint "ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are

THANKSGIVING.

The recurrence of Thanksgiving day brings from year to year very much the same reflections. All that has been said and written of the day and its office in the past will apply with very little modification to the present. It holds out the same invitation now that it has ever done to a reverent acknowledgment of the divine favor to the nation, to good cheer, and to a manifestation of the spirit of practical charity. The Puritans made it a holy day, devoted almost entirely to religious observance. In later years it has become a holiday to the masses of the people, though still retaining, as it must always do, its religious meaning. It is in fact a national festival, tempered by a feeling of gratitude and thankfulness. In its purpose and influence it is improving and elevating.

It has been said that no one of us must ever expect to come upon a day of unbounded, unmingled thanksgiving. There is for all who have reached the years of manhood and womanhood memories of a sad past and the reflection that the future will have its tears and sorrow. To many this anniversary will summon such memories and reflections. But it is not right to regard Thanksgiving day to give it a narrow and personal application. Not individual, but the general welfare, is what this day has to do with. In its broad and true sense it calls upon us to be thankful for the peace, prosperity and progress of a nation, and this all may do with whom selfishness is not as supreme. The man who disdainfully asks on this day, because he may have failed in some of his enterprises, "What have I to be thankful for?" is too much absorbed in self to be a good friend or a good citizen. To such a man the privileges of freedom are nothing, the advance of popular enlightenment and the growth of all the agencies of moral and social improvement do not concern him, the progress of his country in all the conditions of greatness is not a matter of consequence to him. In his all-pervading selfishness there is no place for patriotism or for interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. There is none so poor or so unfortunate in his personal affairs that he may not, if he be able to rise above self, find in the fact that he is a citizen of the great republic, and in the greatness and glory of his country, much to be thankful for. And this is the proper view to take of the meaning of Thanksgiving day. Any other must narrow and dwarf its significance and purpose.

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not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law." Congress is authorized to "vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments. Under this authority the president and postmaster general now have the appointment of fourth-class postmasters, and other inferior officers are appointed by the president or by heads of departments without the advice and consent of the senate. It cannot be doubted that the classes of officers which Mr. Flower would relegate to the choice of the people are embraced in this constitutional provision, so that a law of congress would not be sufficient to carry out his plan. A constitutional amendment would be necessary. The most congress could do would be to vest the appointment of all these officers in the president alone or in the heads of departments.

In the main, Mr. Flower's proposed reform would doubtless commend itself to the people. No public official is more intimately thrown into contact with the people than the postmaster, and nothing can rouse a community to a higher pitch of resentment than the appointment of an unpopular postmaster, and this postoffice patronage has defeated more congressmen and senators than any other agency. If there were no constitutional obstacle, in the way of Mr. Flower's plan, a large majority in both houses of congress would cheerfully join him and allow the people to elect their postmasters. It is doubtful, however, whether the election of collectors of customs and internal revenue by popular vote would be an improvement on the present method of selection. Everybody knows that the people cannot always be relied upon to make the best and wisest choice of public servants.

THE WORKINGMAN'S INTEREST.
Nobody has a more vital interest in carrying the viaduct and depot proposition to the people than the workingmen of Omaha. Rich and poor were robbed without fear or favor. Lands and homes, to which the soundless had no title, were sold to farmers and workingmen, and the mortgages sold to men of wealth. Chicago would do a noble act by suspending her claim to the railroads long enough to permit their victims to administer a crude but effective dose of western justice. A brief interview with Judge Lynch would save the expenses of a trial.

The World-Herald makes the following courteous apology: "Mr. Lininger denies that he voted for the outrageous convict labor bill when he was in the legislature and the records show that he opposed it and voted against it. The World-Herald therefore withdraws its statement, exculpates Mr. Lininger and makes its apology to him for its unintentional mistake." Our contemporary has in this instance done the many part. It could have done nothing less without doing rank injustice to Mr. Lininger.

STATE AND TERRITORY.
Nebraska Jottings.
The Fremont V. M. C. A. is a year old and has a membership of 130.

The pupils in the Hartington high school are about to found a school library.

One doctor has ushered seven boys and three girls babies into the world at Hepler in the past three weeks.

Father Kolin of Atkinson is building a church at Long Pine and expects to have it completed by January 1.

Rev. W. S. Smith of Grand Island has accepted a call from the Congregational church at Monticello, Ia.

Rev. J. H. Todd, a well known Methodist minister formerly stationed at Nebraska City, died recently at Cambridge, Mo.

A chattel mortgage of \$1,600 was more than N. Jay & Son of Osceola could carry, and they were obliged to close up their hardware store. They hope, however, to soon resume business.

Frank Duffy, one of the Roseland burglars, pleaded guilty at Hastings and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, while the case against his pals, the Niles boys, was called.

Kitt Meyers and Charles Peterson, two Indians took a trip to Omaha, and the street, but instead were held up themselves by their intended victim and turned over to the police.

The corn sheaves of Unadilla tried to form a pool to keep up prices, but two or three wouldn't join the trust and the consequence was there was a war of rates, warping much to the detriment of the farmers.

At Hastings a woman claiming to represent the W. C. T. U. was arrested after soliciting alms in the nature of wearing apparel, jewelry and other money, which she appropriated to her own use.

A farmer near inland has raised 17,000 bushels of corn on 100 acres of land, or an average of nearly twenty bushels to the acre. At 15 cents per bushel this corn will bring him \$2,550, which is pretty good for one season's work.

The Union Trust company of New York has secured a mortgage of \$120,000 on the electric light and street railway at Kearney and also one of \$100,000 on the canal and water power. The trust company will assume immediate control and push the improvements and build the street railway.

Jack Deason of Plattsmouth lost an arm a few weeks ago in a road accident. For some time he has complained of pain in his missing arm as if the fingers were cramped and he could not straighten them out. Finally he learned the truth. He had interred the amputated member and found that the fingers were cramped, the box being too tight. A longer box was secured, the fingers were straightened out and strapped to Jack at once became comfortable and the pain disappeared.

Iowa Items.
M. W. Kieffer fell into a twenty-foot well at Greene and escaped with only a sprained ankle.

During the month of October 131 car loads of stock and grain were shipped east from Adair.

Stephen Block, a one-eyed farm laborer, had one leg broken and his good eye knocked out in a runaway last week.

J. Hickman of Fort Madison had three of his fingers worked up into blisters while feeding a sausage mill the other day.

The people of Omaha have much to be thankful for. The city has enjoyed during the year its full share of prosperity and made marked progress. The open weather thus far has kept many employed upon buildings and public improvements who are usually idle at an earlier period. The general health has been excellent. An advance has been made toward the accomplishment of great enterprises and improvements which will be sources of permanent prosperity to the city. In every way Omaha has gone forward, and never in her history was the outlook fairer and brighter than at present. Surely no community in this favored land has better reasons than the people of Omaha to give thanks and be merry.

IN OMAHA numbers the assessed valuation of Omaha property is twenty million dollars. The interest on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds is seventy-five hundred a year. This amount insures the erection of a viaduct to cost two hundred thousand and a depot estimated at not less than four hundred thousand. The expenditure of this sum of money, apart from its commercial benefits, and the employment of a large number of men, will be the means of adding at least half a million to the taxable property of the city within two years, and by infusing confidence, stimulate the growth of the city and increase her property value by several millions.

The Fredericksen frauds will reach into the millions. The enormity of the swindle is appalling, and extends to half a dozen northwestern states. Rich and poor were robbed without fear or favor. Lands and homes, to which the soundless had no title, were sold to farmers and workingmen, and the mortgages sold to men of wealth. Chicago would do a noble act by suspending her claim to the railroads long enough to permit their victims to administer a crude but effective dose of western justice. A brief interview with Judge Lynch would save the expenses of a trial.

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Beyond the Rockies.
Fifty gambling places at Seattle, Wash., have been closed by order of the mayor.

An old man named Weber was frozen to death last week while trying to drive out of Little Valley, Nev.

There is a large deposit of antimony between Panamint and Wild Rose, Nev., thousands of tons of pure metal lying on the surface.

P. J. Breen, an old prospector, went on a drunk at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and was thrown into jail to sober off. During the night he fell caught fire and Brown perished in the flames.

The canon used at Tacoma, Wash., for firing a salute on the day of Washington's anniversary as a state was taken from an old Russian war vessel after the sale of Alaska to the United States.

The following story comes from a town in California. Antonio Garabandi, Giuseppe Andreoli and Joseph Alfieri, Italian woodchoppers, had a terrible experience in a wilderness last Monday night. Garabandi was thrown across a canyon 300 feet deep, clinging to a redwood tree that had been uprooted. Andreoli was whirled 300 feet by the wind and fell to his death. Alfieri, who was taken by the aid of ropes and ladders, Alfieri had not been seen since the storm. It is supposed that he was torn to shreds by the wind. As the wind struck them the men were in a hut seated around a table playing cards. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning, and is said to have been a terror. Strangers to say Garabandi and Andreoli escaped with a few scratches.

A Thanksgiving Hymn.
S. E. Adams in the Century.
For bud and bloom and for balm-laden breeze,
For the singing of birds from the hills to the sea,
For the beauty of dawn and the brightness of noon,
For the light in the night of the stars and the moon,
We praise Thee, gracious God.For the sun-ripened fruit and the billowy grain,
For the orange and apple, the corn and the wheat,
For the beautiful harvests now gathered and stored,
For the grain in the lap of the nations were poured,
We praise Thee, gracious God.For the blessing of friends, for the old and the new,
For the hearts that are trusted and trusting and true,
For the tones that we love, for the light of the eye,
That glows with a welcome and gleams with good-bye,
We praise Thee, gracious God.That the desolate poor may find shelter and bread,
That the sick may be comforted, nourished and healed,
That the sorrow may cease of the sighing and wail,
That the spirit bowed down may be lifted and hail,
We pray Thee, pitying Lord.That brother the hand of his brother may clasp,
From ocean to ocean in friendliest grasp,
That for north and for south and for east the love be the same,
The horror of war be forever at rest,
We pray Thee, pitying Lord.For the blessings of earth and of air and of sky,
That fall on us all from the Father on high,
For the crown of all blessings since blessing begun,
For the gift, "the unspeakable gift," of Thy Son,
We praise Thee, gracious God.THANKSGIVING TITILLATIONS.
New Hampshire: Culinary taxidermy—Selling a turkey.
Danville, Va.: Theraffle of the turkey is heard in the land.

Railway Advocate: There is just now an over-cultivation of the turkey crop.

Philadelphia News: The eagle is our national bird all the year except on Thanksgiving.

Boston Gazette: The turkey has no cause for Thanksgiving, if he considers his worth living.

Danville Breeze: A Thanksgiving turkey should be eaten with thankfulness and winter squash.

Hartford State Journal: "Isola is all right." But Turkey must be getting very uneasy—so near Thanksgiving.

Whitell Times: Whoever undertakes to devour poultry without thoroughly plucking it is apt to feel down in the mouth.

Boston Courier: The hotel waiter who was presented with a Thanksgiving turkey by a patron of the dining room called it a "fowl living."

New York Morning Journal: First turkey—Why didn't you ask to be spared? Second turkey—Oh, I was too excited. I quit before I had time to ask.

New Orleans Picayune: There are many poor people who would like to knock the stuffing out of a turkey on Thursday; but some of them must wait until Christmas.

Hochester Post-Express: The eagle may be the national bird for fifty-one weeks in the year, but it has to take a back seat for the turkey when Thanksgiving comes round.

Puck: Never forget to be kind to dumb animals. A few extra handful of corn thrown to your turkeys in these cold autumn days will do them a great deal of good.

Lowell Citizen: It is well that Thanksgiving, the day of happiness and good cheer, comes before the time when the smart boys go around opening doors and asking, "Say, mister! Gimme a cent!"

Hochester Post-Express: One can go through from Paris to Constantinople and without a change of cars. We mention this fact for the information of those in this country who expect to go to Turkey on Thanksgiving day.

The Point of View.
Time.
Small Boy, Legitimate:
"You must wake up and call me early, call me early, mother dear."Tomorrow'll be the gladdest day of all the glad year!
For when tomorrow's sunset glides the gray November sky
I'll be as full of turkey as I can be and not die.

FORMALLY GIVEN TO OMAHA.

Governor Thayer Issues the Deed to Capital Square.

TAYLOR SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

The Wing Fong Case—In the Criminal Court—State House Jottings—Supreme Court Matters—City Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1021 P STREET, LINCOLN, NEB., NOV. 27.

Governor Thayer today issued the deed conveying the old Capital square, Omaha, to the city of Omaha and Douglas county. As the instrument contains a full history of the property in question, and is therefore of historical interest, it is given in full as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that, Whereas, The legislature of the state of Nebraska did pass an act, entitled an act to transfer to the city of Omaha for school purposes, the capital grounds and buildings in said city, and to provide a board of regents for the management of the same, and which act was approved February 4, 1889, and among its other matters and things contained the following section, to-wit:

Section 1. Therefore be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, that whenever the books, records, archives, and other public property belonging to the state shall be removed from the old Capital building, the city of Omaha to the place designated by law, as the capital of the state, the said capital building and the grounds surrounding the same, and when the said act was approved April 3, 1889, and in its words and figures as follows, to-wit:

Whereas, Under the provisions of an act entitled an act to transfer to the city of Omaha for school purposes the capital grounds and buildings in said city, and to appoint a board of regents for the management of the same, approved February 4, 1889, the grounds hereinafter designated, did revert to and rest in the city of Omaha for school purposes, and in accordance with the terms, conditions and provisions of the said act, approved April 3, 1889.

Whereas, The then governor of the state of Nebraska failed to make a deed conveying said grounds to said city as provided and required by said act; and

Whereas, The city of Omaha did erect on said ground a building for high school purposes and has been in the actual occupancy of said ground and maintain a high school thereon, but without a record title to said grounds, therefore be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, that the said grounds, to-wit:

Section 1. The governor of the state of Nebraska is hereby authorized and directed for and in behalf of the state of Nebraska to make, execute and deliver to the city of Omaha and the county of Douglas, state of Nebraska, a deed in due form conveying to said city and county, the said grounds, situated in said city of Omaha and now occupied by the high school for boys, and in accordance with the terms, conditions and provisions of the said act, approved February 4, 1889.

And it is further enacted, that the governor of the state of Nebraska, in consideration of the premises aforesaid and the authority in this vested by law, do hereby grant, convey, set over and transfer to the said city of Omaha all the rights, title, interest and claim which the state of Nebraska has in and to the land and premises heretofore described, to have, hold, enjoy and possess the same forever, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the said act, approved February 4, 1889.

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